EXPEDITED DEPOSITION OF RICHARD NOBLE / Case No. C09-00666-SI

A. Plaintiffs' fail to show good cause for shortened time.

Northern District of California Local Rule 7-2(a) provides that a hearing on a written motion must be set at least thirty-five days after service of the notice. The Court may order that the time be shortened for notice of a motion only when good cause is shown. *United States v. Fitch*, 472 F.2d 548, 549, n. 5 (9th Cir. 1973). While there are many legitimate reasons for asking the Court to hear a motion on shortened time (for example, when a dispute arises after the 35-day notice period), Plaintiffs in this case have not set forth a legitimate reason and fail to show good cause to shorten time to hear Plaintiffs' motion to expedite Plaintiff Richard Noble's deposition. As discussed in detail in Defendants' opposition to Plaintiffs' underlying motion, Plaintiffs have provided no evidence warranting the Court's issuance of an order on shortened time forcing Defendants to take Mr. Noble's deposition. Plaintiffs must demonstrate substantial harm or prejudice. N.D. Local Rule 6-3(a)(3)(emphasis added). A declaration from a doctor indicating that Plaintiffs deposition "should be taken as soon as possible" does not justify an expedited motion forcing Defendants to take Plaintiff's deposition without preparation and during a time period in which counsel for Defendants is unavailable.

B. Plaintiffs' fail to meet and confer in good faith as required by Local Rules 6-3(a) and 37-1(a).

Local Rule 6-3(a) requires Plaintiffs describe their efforts to obtain a stipulation to shorten time to hear the motion, which references the meet and confer requirements set forth in Local Rule 37-1(a). Plaintiffs' counsel fails to show he engaged in a *good faith* effort to meet and confer.

Plaintiffs correctly recite that, on January 31, 2008, three days after filing their Complaint, they notified Kiewit's in-house counsel of their concerns regarding Mr. Noble's health. Declaration of Kari Erickson in Support of Defendants' Opposition to Expedited Motion and Motion for Expedited Deposition, filed herewith ("Levine Dec.") ¶ 21. Kiewit's in-house counsel told Plaintiffs' counsel to contact Defense counsel who they had retained to represent them. Plaintiffs' counsel emailed Defense counsel and requested that Defense counsel call him by the close of business the next day, February 1, 2008 or they would petition the Court for an

expedited deposition as early as the following week (February 4, 2008). This was Plaintiffs' counsel's first unreasonable 24 hour threat.

Surprised at the news of Mr. Noble's severe illness, since just weeks before Plaintiffs' counsel indicated Mr. Noble was ready to return to work, on February 1, 2008 as demanded, Defense counsel contacted Plaintiffs' counsel the next day and requested medical documentation of Mr. Noble's current prognosis and life expectancy to support Plaintiffs' counsel's representation that Mr. Noble had only a month or two to live. Levine Dec. ¶ 22. Despite demanding 24 hour responses from counsel for Defendants, and despite the pressing need alleged, Plaintiffs' counsel did not respond for six days. After several days had passed with no word from Plaintiffs' counsel, Defense counsel reminded Plaintiffs' counsel regarding the need for medical documentation. It was not until after 3:00 p.m. on February 7, 2008, that counsel emailed the declaration of Mr. Noble's oncologist. Levine Dec. ¶ 23. Along with the doctor's declaration, Plaintiffs' counsel made his second unreasonable 24 hour demand. Despite his having taken six days to respond to Defense counsel, Plaintiffs' counsel demanded within 24 hours a stipulation that Mr. Noble's deposition would be taken on dates which Defense counsel had previously advised she was out-of-state and unavailable. Without so much as a phone call to discuss the issue, Plaintiffs filed the instant motion. Levine Dec. ¶ 24. This is hardly a "good faith" meet and confer attempt.

Although Plaintiffs' counsel never did attempt to discuss the issue before filing the motion, given that Mr. Noble's doctor's declaration does not support counsel's representation that Mr. Noble has a month or two to live, and given the extreme prejudice to the Defendants which would be occasioned by an expedited deposition before any discovery and without the benefit of any of Mr. Noble's documents or medical records (and before pleading errors and standing issues are addressed by the court), Defendants should not be required to acquiesce and take the deposition on the dates requested. Levine Dec. ¶ 25.

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Case 3:08-cv-00666-SI Document 15 Filed 02/12/2008 Page 4 of 4 C. Plaintiffs request is unreasonable and prejudicial. Plaintiff's request to shorten time is unreasonable, was made without any "good faith" meet and confer and lacks good cause and should therefore be denied. DATED: February 12, 2008 SEYFARTH SHAW LLP By /s/ Adrienne E. Nelson Adrienne E. Nelson Attorneys for Defendants KIEWIT PACIFIC CO., PETER KIEWIT SONS', INC. HEALTH AND WELFARE PLAN, PETER KIEWIT SONS', INC, JOHN JANSEN, MICHAEL PHELPS and JANE SEWELL SFI 28314996.1 / 24531-000001 DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO SHORTEN TIME TO HEAR MOTION FOR